

Errors in Holy Writ.  
A great discovery by modern  
scholars.  
In Next Sunday's Journal.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

A Perilous Ascent.  
How the summit of the highest mountain  
in the Western Hemisphere was reached  
for the first time.  
In Next Sunday's Journal.

NO. 5,189. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.—14 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

## THE NEW JOURNALISM AGAIN VINDICATED AND VICTORIOUS.

The Journal, Jan. 12, Said Cuba Was to Have  
Autonomy; the World, Jan. 12, Denied It;  
the Herald, Jan. 28, Confirmed It.

### JOURNAL'S NEWS AGAIN CONFIRMED.

Grand Jury Aroused to Indict the Broadway Cable  
Company for Maintaining a Nuisance at  
Dead Man's Curve.

## JOURNAL EXTRA

1897.—14 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

### PREMIER CANOVAS AGREES TO OLNEY'S PLAN FOR AUTONOMY.

Minister De Lome Instructed to Inform the Secretary of State  
That Spain Will Definitely Accept the Proposition  
for Home Rule in Cuba.

This Means That That Island Will Be Allowed to Govern Herself, Collect  
Her Own Taxes, Spend Her Own Money and That Spain Must  
Keep Her Hands Off Revenues and Elections.

Question Now Arises as to the Ability of President Cleveland to Induce the Insurgents to Accept  
This Way to Peace—Charge Made That General Weyler Has Become Enormously  
Wealthy Since He Took Charge at Havana.

By Don Fernando Rodriguez.  
MADRID, Jan. 11.—Spain has at last concluded that  
all her efforts to suppress, or even to make any im-  
pression upon, the Cuban insurrection are futile  
and useless.  
Appreciating this fact, which has been patent to all  
for Cuba as thorough as Canada, under the  
British North America act, enjoys, in brief  
they are:  
Cuba to govern herself,  
To collect all taxes.

JAN 12

Weyler's Coming De-  
position Is Known  
to Olney.

LIBERTY FOR AMERICANS.

Nearly All Now in Cuban  
Prisons Soon to  
Be Free.

SANGUINELY AMONG THEM.

Whole Competitor Crew Un-  
derstood to Be Included  
in the Amnesty.

HOPE FOR QUICK REFORM.

With Weyler Out of the Way  
the State Department Thinks  
Peace Is Near.

AZCARRAGO'S BRIGHT CHANCES.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Madrid  
despatch in this morning's Journal  
announcing the appointment of Wey-  
ler's successor as Governor-General of  
Cuba is considered here as abso-  
lutely authentic.

About a week ago, Senor de Lome  
communicated to Secretary Olney  
that General Azcarrago had been  
tendered this position, but no definite  
action had been taken.

All American citizens now in prison  
in Cuba as suspects will, with few ex-  
ceptions, be given their release some  
time during the coming week. This  
information was conveyed to the State  
Department to-day by the Spanish  
Legation. The whole Competitor  
crew is, it is understood, included in  
the amnesty, and there is a possibility  
that General Julio Sanguilly and Louis  
Somellian may also be freed.

Senor De Lome is confined to his room  
with an attack of the grip, and could not  
be interviewed, but it is generally un-  
derstood that Senor Azcarrago has consented  
to assume the arduous role of Cuban pacif-  
icist, and it is thought that this policy  
will greatly simplify Spanish entangle-  
ments with this Government.

Weyler May Stay a Little.  
At the State Department it is not be-  
lieved that Weyler will be recalled to  
Spain, at least not immediately. Accord-  
ing to its advisers, the administration of affairs  
will be placed in the hands of General Az-  
carrago, and Weyler will continue his field  
operations, subject to orders.

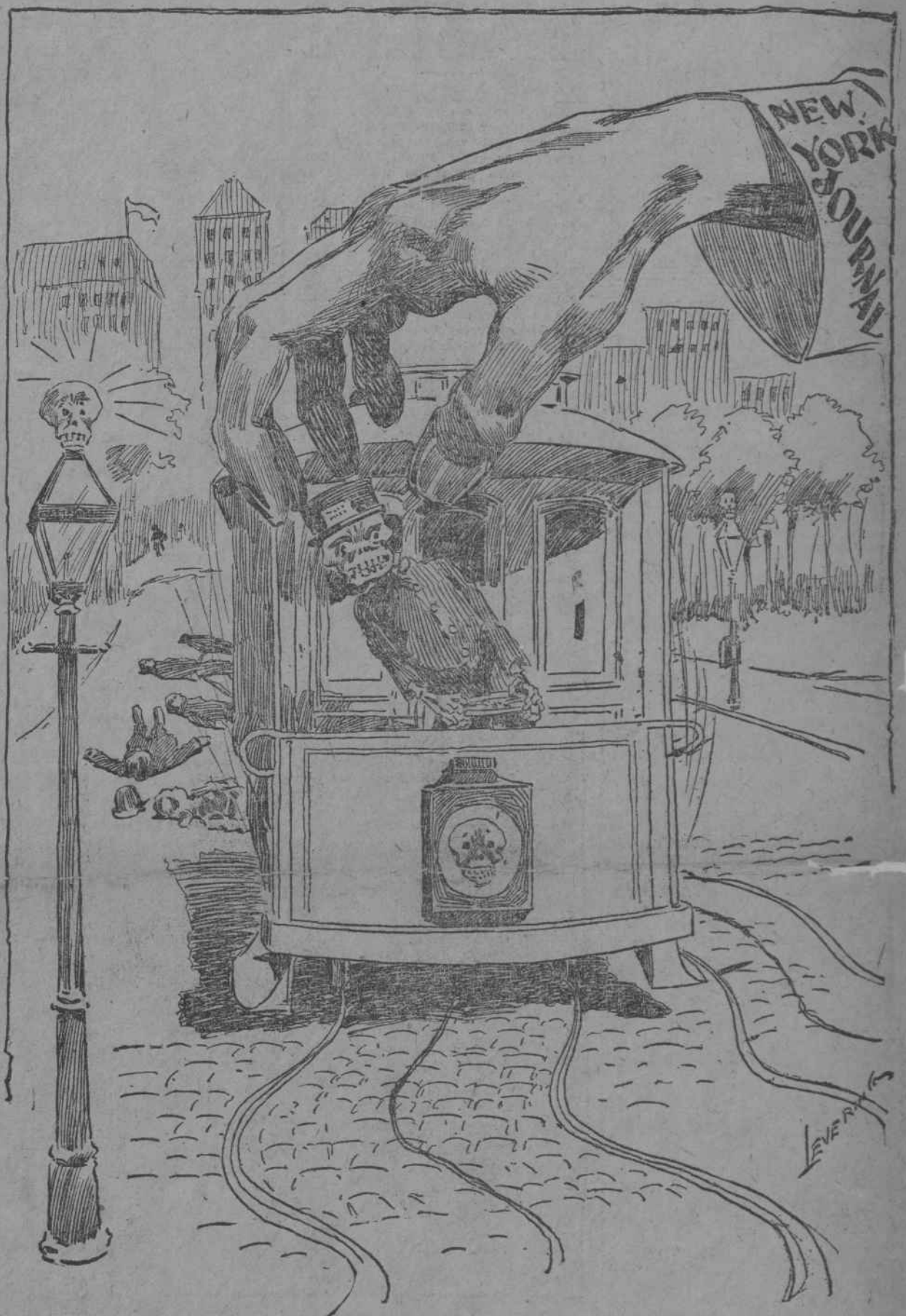
The Cuban autonomists were as bitterly  
antagonistic to Weyler as the Cuban in-  
surgents. Weyler's most strenuous upholders  
are powerless to resist this appointment,  
since General Azcarrago, a Cabinet officer  
and Weyler's superior officer, is the ap-  
pointee.

A Cuban Deputy Honored.  
The nomination of Santos Guzman to the  
Ministry of the Colonies, and of Francisco  
Romero Robledo as Secretary of the In-  
terior are most decisive liberal victories in  
behalf of Cuba. Robledo is a Cuban Deputy  
from the district of Matanzas, and, it is  
known, is cognizant of many points that  
cannot fail to redound to Cuba's benefit  
when brought up in the Cabinet meetings.  
He is considered at least tacitly in sym-  
pathy with his struggling countrymen and  
will use his best efforts in obtaining justice  
for them in the future.

The Minister of the Colonies, Guzman,  
will be an important factor in drafting the  
commercial treaty with the United States.  
He is also a very broad-minded Conserva-  
tive and is much more in touch with the  
people than the aristocratic and autocratic  
Castellanos.

Weyler in Reform's Path.  
The State Department is in an optimistic  
frame of mind over this intelligence. It  
believes that Weyler was mainly the cause  
of delay in carrying out the proposed re-  
form laws—Spain's last endeavor to propi-  
tiate her rebellious subjects into submis-  
sion.

Continued on Second Page.



At last the menace to life which the  
Metropolitan Street Railway Company  
maintains at "Dead Man's Curve," Broad-  
way and Fourteenth street, has been recog-  
nized by public officials, and the first deter-  
mined steps to abolish it have been taken.  
After making a thorough investigation of  
the matter the Grand Jury has indicted the  
Metropolitan Street Railway Company and  
the Metropolitan Traction Company for  
maintaining a public nuisance.

Although some persons have been killed  
at this curve and many have been danger-  
ously hurt, the members of the Grand Jury  
thought it best at present to indict the  
companies for nothing more than a maxi-  
mum fine of \$500; but conviction on this  
charge carries with it an order to remove  
the nuisance at once. If it is not done the  
officers of the company may be prose-  
cuted on a criminal charge, the penalty  
for which is imprisonment.

Had it not been for persistent efforts of  
the Journal in keeping constantly before  
the public the danger which threatened  
every person who was forced to cross  
"Dead Man's Curve" the indictment would  
not have been found. It was the "new  
journalism" which caused the first steps  
toward thus protecting the lives of the  
public, as is admitted by those who had a  
part in securing the indictment. Not one  
of the city or county officials suggested it.  
Not one of them knew anything about it  
until the members of the Grand Jury asked  
that persons who could tell of accidents at  
the curve be called.

Good Results of the Journal's Work.  
Then people in the office of the District  
Attorney began to act. Policeman Eifer,  
who has stood guard at the point for  
five years, was called; so was Captain  
Groo, in whose precinct the fatal curve is  
located. Their statements were enough.  
Eifer told of the persons he had seen run  
down and killed, or maimed, in spite of the  
efforts he had made to save them. He  
told of the narrow escapes he had himself.  
Captain Groo showed the list kept by the  
police of the accidents at that point. The  
list was not so complete as the one given  
in the Journal to-day, for in it were only  
the names of the people who had been so  
seriously hurt that they had been taken to  
hospitals.

Before taking final action the Grand Jury  
felt that the officers should be given a  
chance to be heard. Yesterday morning a  
message was sent to President Vreeland,

and he appeared. The president did not  
deny the danger at the curve. His only  
contention was that the company should  
not be held responsible, as it had done all  
in its power to remedy the evil, and stood  
ready to build a tunnel under Union  
Square. He asked that the Grand Jury  
wait until the company could complete ne-  
gotiations with the Park Commissioners.  
But the members of the jury thought there  
had already been too much delay. Besides,  
they did not place entire reliance on Presi-  
dent Vreeland's statement that it is impos-  
sible to run the cars around the curve at  
slow speed without tying up the entire  
line. To settle this last point they called  
in an expert engineer.

Can Go Slow at the Curve.  
Foster Crowell, of No. 18 Broadway, a  
consulting civil engineer and a member of  
the American Institution of Civil Engineers,  
was summoned. He said positively that  
there was no reason why a slow cable could  
not be put in at the curve, which, while  
enabling the cars to run at a much slower  
speed than they do now, would afford no  
cause for a blockade of the line, as claimed  
by Mr. Vreeland.

President Vreeland had told the jury that  
to put in a slow cable at the curve would  
result in so serious a congestion of traffic  
that the public would not tolerate it. The  
cars are now run around the curve at a  
headway of twenty seconds. If they were  
conveyed by a slow cable there would be  
a blockade both above and below Four-  
teenth street, as it would be impossible for  
the cars along the entire length of Broad-  
way to run any faster than they did at the  
slow point. Consequently the company felt  
that its hands were tied, and would not  
take the step asked unless ordered by the  
city authorities.

Mr. Crowell denied all this. "The trouble  
at the Fourteenth street curve now," he  
said, "is in the kind of a cable which is  
used. The company has a swift, fast  
cable. On such a cable as that it is neces-  
sary for the gripmen of the cars to either  
climb fast to the cable or else to stop ab-  
solutely. There is no halfway ground. If  
they take a tight hold with their grips, the  
cars are carried at full speed, and are prac-  
tically out of the control of the gripman  
from Thirtieth street to Eighteenth  
street.

"All this could be avoided by replacing  
the present fast and taut cable by a fast  
but loose one. The great advantage in the  
loose cable is that the gripman does not  
have to entirely let go the cable to reduce  
the speed of the car. By loosening his hold  
upon it he can allow the car to go as slow  
as he pleases, and increase the speed  
when he sees fit.

"The cost of the loose cable is compara-  
tively slight. One could be put in for  
about \$40,000. This sum includes the cost  
of the cable itself, as well as of changes  
which would be rendered necessary in the  
machinery. The present cable would not  
be an entire loss, as the cable itself could  
be used on other parts of the road until it

is worn out. As it is, the life of a cable  
at the curve is short, and the company has  
to put in a new one every few months.  
When they make their next change they  
could replace the taut cable with a loose  
one with but little expense and trouble."

Indictment Promptly Ordered.  
When the Grand Jury heard the state-  
ments of Mr. Crowell the indictment was  
returned promptly. Mr. Battle, Assistant  
District Attorney, is in charge of the case,  
and had been expecting this result and had  
the document prepared. It had been  
drawn up under the personal supervision  
of District Attorney Elliott, who took great  
interest in the case from the time the  
jury began to investigate. When the in-  
dictment had been signed word was sent  
to the representatives of the cable com-  
pany and they were asked to appear in  
Part I. of General Sessions next Monday  
morning and plead before Judge Fitzgerald.

No reply was received from the company  
yesterday, but the District Attorney is  
confident that it will be represented when  
the case is called.

To all the officers of the road, except  
President Vreeland, the indictment was a  
complete surprise. Mr. Vreeland, however,  
knew what was coming when he was sum-  
moned to the Grand Jury room. He de-  
clined to discuss the indictment yesterday.

Still Eager for the Tunnel.  
In suggesting the most suitable remedy  
for the menacing curve, Mr. Vreeland said:  
"The best way out of the difficulty is to  
tunnel Union square. We are ready to do  
this just as soon as the Park Commission-  
ers will give us permission. To build the  
tunnel will cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000,  
while to put in a slow cable will cost not  
more than \$40,000. We are willing to spend  
the greater sum, which in itself shows that  
we wish to do the best we can for the  
citizens of New York.

"If we are ordered to put in the slow  
cable we will do so, but if we do it the  
people who order us must be willing to take  
the blame, which will surely be put upon  
them by the public. Permission to con-  
struct the tunnel now rests with the Park  
Commissioners. The Board of Aldermen  
has asked them to allow us to build it.  
We have shown them our plans. These  
provide for handsome ornamental granite  
entrances, which will be as attractive as  
they will not interfere with the street  
sidewalk, or the park. As soon as the Park  
Commissioners reach some decision we will  
begin work, but we can do nothing which  
would satisfy the public without their per-  
mission."

Want All in Sight.  
While the Grand Jurors were hearing the  
evidence business men were discussing the  
chance of the Metropolitan Street Railway  
Company carrying out its desire to secure  
control of all the lines of both surface and  
elevated roads in this city. That such is  
the plan of the powerful syndicate is be-  
lieved generally in Wall Street. It was re-  
minded in the city that negotiations were  
on between the Metropolitan syndicate  
and the Manhattan people. At first Russell

### CLEVELAND-OLNEY DIPLOMACY HAS FAILED IN SPAIN.

Response from Canovas Ministry to Overtures in  
Behalf of Cuba Makes Mediation  
Seem Hopeless.

CLEVELAND TRIES IN VAIN TO HURRY CANOVAS.

The President's Plan to Secure "Home Rule" for Cuba  
in His Own Words—The World Ascertains  
the Spirit of Spain's Answer.

"NO FOREIGN POWER" MAY DICTATE TO HER.

(Special from a World Staff Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Cleveland-Olney diplomacy has received  
a check from Spain which threatens a dire failure for the Administration's  
Cuban policy.

THE WORLD JAN 12

On January 12, the Journal, as the exponent of the New Journalism, pub-  
lished from Madrid the story of Premier Canovas's decision to agree to the  
plan for Cuban autonomy as suggested by Secretary Olney, and of the in-  
structions to Minister De Lome to inform our Secretary of State of this fact.  
On the same day the World published from Washington the news that the  
Cleveland-Olney diplomacy had failed in Spain, and that the response of the  
Canovas Ministry to overtures in behalf of Cuba made "mediation seem  
hopeless." Thursday the Herald published from Havana the fact that its  
correspondent there had seen a draft of the provisions of home rule for  
Cuba, as agreed to by Spain and the Cleveland Administration. To this it  
added the provisions in detail, and in every essential particular exactly as  
the Journal, in its New Journalism, published them sixteen days before.

### REGENCY IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Debrueck, of Germany, Says It May be  
Necessary for the Czar  
to Retire.  
Berlin, Jan. 23.—It is reported from St.  
Petersburg that the trip of the Czar and  
Czarina to Rome and London, arranged  
for April, and the visits to St. Petersburg  
of President Faure, Emperor William and  
Emperor Francis Joseph, arranged for May,  
June and July, have been postponed, on ac-  
count of the poor health of the Czar and  
Czarina, and their need of tranquillity.  
Professor Hans Delbrueck, writing in the  
February issue of the Prussian Year Book,  
says:  
"If the statements regarding the Czar's

health are true, the establishment of a re-  
gency or a council of regents in Russia  
seems necessary, and then it will be com-  
pletely impossible to forecast the Russian  
policy, owing to the regents' intriguing  
against each other. Russia, as a whole,  
will become debilitated, but the Pan-Slavic  
war party will have easier work. As re-  
gards temperament, Russia will become  
more like France, and therefore the Ger-  
man army will have more than ever before  
to be ready for all occurrences."

WOLCOTT'S WORK IN PARIS  
Senator Talks with Leading Bimetallists and  
Learns That France is Eager  
for a Conference.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Senator Wolcott, of Colo-  
rado, had a conference this morning with

### AUTONOMY ACCORDED TO CUBA.

Sweeping Home Rule Pro-  
visions of the Measure  
Which Has Received  
the Approval of the  
Administration at  
Washington.

CUBAN COUNCIL  
HAS GREAT POWER.

Will Control the Imperial Expense  
Budget as It Relates to the  
Island and the Appoint-  
ments of the Cap-  
tain General.

PEOPLE OF CUBA TO  
ELECT HIGH OFFICERS.

The Madrid Government Can Consider  
No Cuban Financial Act Not Sat-  
isfied by the Council.

OUR GUARANTEE REQUIRED.  
Under Such Conditions the Revolu-  
tionists Are Expected to Accept  
the Proposals of Spain.

PEACE MAY COME IN A MONTH.  
Martinez Campos Expected Soon to Sup-  
plant General Weyler and Carry  
Out the New Reforms.

HERALD JAN 28

D 271

Senator Fouquier, president of the Bi-  
metallic League, and Edmond Thery, di-  
rector of Economiste and European sec-  
retary of the League. He declared to them  
that he brought away from England the  
impression that the British Government  
would favorably entertain a proposal for an  
international monetary conference, and he  
asked what reception the French Govern-  
ment and public would accord to the same  
proposition.

Fouquier and Thery replied that public  
opinion was favorable, but that all would  
depend on the terms of the invitation. They  
affirmed that Premier Mellie advocates the  
holding of a conference, and that he had  
absolutely made up his mind to facilitate a  
solution of the currency problem.